

OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUB-
SISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fresh fine flour
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey
220 bushels of good sound beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork
1250 do of fresh fine flour
6000 gallons of good proof whiskey
550 bushels of good sound beans
8000 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean salt
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork
400 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
150 bushels of good sound beans
4500 pounds of good hard soap
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
40 bushels of good clean salt
750 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Natchitoches.

130 barrels of pork
375 do of fresh fine flour
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey
165 bushels of good sound beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
42 bushels of good clean salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork
625 do of fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
260 bushels of good sound beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork
2000 do of fresh fine flour
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey
900 bushels of good sound beans
300 do of good clean salt
13000 pounds of good hard soap
6000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork
300 do of fresh fine flour
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1000 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork
750 do of fresh fine flour
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard soap
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean salt
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork
1200 do of fresh fine flour
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey
500 bushels of good sound beans
8000 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean salt
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the 31st day of June, 1826.

At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.
At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork
780 do of fresh fine flour
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey
340 bushels of good sound beans
5500 pounds of good hard soap
2500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
90 bushels of good clean salt
1400 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork
156 do of fresh fine flour
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey
70 bushels of good sound beans
1100 pounds of good hard soap
500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
20 bushels of good clean salt
250 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 31st day of June, 1826.

At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork
145 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
380 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
600 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork
500 do of fresh fine flour
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey
200 bushels of good sound beans
3600 pounds of good hard soap
1500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels of good clean salt
800 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped
625 do of fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
275 bushels of good sound beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do of fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
275 bushels of good sound beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
250 barrels of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
23 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Old Point Comfort.

660 barrels of pork
1375 do of fresh fine flour
8800 gallons of good proof whiskey
605 bushels of good sound beans
9650 pounds of good hard soap
4400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
154 bushels of good clean salt
2475 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
11 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the 1st of September, 1826.
One-fourth on the 1st of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1827.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasonable heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peters, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. S. Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peters, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manufactures at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one-third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measurement of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, it will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommendatory, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

July 29—30

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Hall to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

One Hundred Acres.

Situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the line of Alexander Bittell, Early Scott, G. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from the 1st day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. as to be hereafter to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

One Hundred Acres.

on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823, 50 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 2.8 dollars with interest from the 25th of January 1825, together with expenses attending the sale, &c. &c. deducting \$59 50 1/2, deposited on the 25th of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however, to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington July 25th 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Story to a certain

Lot of Ground.

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Story resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if such portion of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 750 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, together with costs attending the sale. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Story at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Jessamine Circuit, Set.

July Term, 1825.

Francis Miller Compt.
Against
Robt. Foster & others Defendants.

This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear hereon, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for
DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

31. 2m.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July, 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Enjah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' Office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

Sixty-four Acres.

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of V. Pitts, Roderick Neale, A. S. Clayton and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$100 with interest thereon from the 24th August 1821, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

Trans. McConnell Compt.
Against
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders

Defendants.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will sell at public sale on the premises on the 5th day of September next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant. The mortgage premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent. from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of 579 dollars 39 cents made the 25th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of 951 dollars 61 cents with interest at 6 per cent. from the 14th day of May 1813, until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, the land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the right side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence N 51 1/4 E 10 6 1/2 poles to a stake thence N 25 1/2 E 33 10 poles to a stake, thence N 61 1/4 W 10 1 1/2 poles to a stake, thence N 28 3/4 E 74 6 1/2 poles to a stake on the side of the Frankfort road thence with the same S 54 1/2 E 35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land thence with said road S 55 1/2 E 39 1 1/4 poles to a stake thence with the same S 33 1/2 E 20 1 1/2 poles to a stake with the same S 33 1/2 E 20 1 1/2 poles to a stake with said road S 88 W 45 poles, and South 69 West 32 1/4 poles to the beginning, containing 43 acres and 98 poles of which 17 acres 3 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court—the residue ordered to be sold under the present decree.

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,

February Term, 1825.

James McConnell Compt.
Against
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders

Defendants.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery, at their February Term 1825 in the above case, the undersigned as commissioner will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 5th day of September next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgage lot contains 10 acres and 80 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Frankfort road, thence with the same South 55 1/2 East 4 1/2 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 54 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N 35 West 49 1 1/2 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1/2 East 50 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of 654 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent. from the 18th day of May 1813 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

Jessamine Circuit, Set.

July Term, 1825.

Joseph Prentiss heirs Compt.
Against
Jas. Prentiss Executors & Hrs. Defts.

Defendants.

This day came the complainants by their counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Thomas Hickman and Sally his wife, Joel Prentiss, Mess Prentiss, Pleasant Prentiss, Charles Talbot and Patsy F Talbot his wife, Price Prentiss and John Forsee and Judy his wife, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to the law and the rules of this court. It is ordered, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear hereon or before the first day of the next October term of this court and answer the complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth, for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for
DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

31—2m.

Jessamine Circuit Set.

April Term, 1825.

Tabitha N. Hathway Compt.
Against
John Hathway Defendant.

Natural History.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The final lake that works below, Bitumen, sulphur, salt and iron steam. Heaves up its boiling tide. The lab'ring mount Is torn with agonizing throes. At once, Forth from its sides disparted, blazing pours, A mighty river; burning in prone waves, They glimmer thro' the night, to yonder plain. Diverted there, a hundred torrent streams, Each plunging up its bed, roll dreadful on, Restless. Villages, and woods, and rocks, Fall flat before their sweep. The region round Where myrtle walks and groves of golden fruit Rose fair; where harvest waved in all its pride And where the vineyard spread its purple store, Maturing into nectar; now despoiled Of herb, leaf, fruit and flower, from end to end Lies buried under fire, a glowing sea.

Mallet.

It was the desolating eruptions of this celebrated volcano, that the ancient city of Pompeii, (of which we have given a description in our former numbers,) owed its fate, as well as those of Herculaneum and Stabia. It has for many ages attracted the notice and attention of mankind, in consequence of its desolating eruptions which have been so often and fatally experienced, and therefore attract the attention and surprise of every one who reads a description of it.

Mount Vesuvius is situated in an eastern direction from Naples, and distant about seven miles. It rises, insulated, upon a vast and well cultivated plain, presenting two summits on the same base, in which particular it resembles Mount Paranaeus. One, of these, La Somma, is generally agreed to have been the Vesuvius of Strabo and the ancients; the other, having the greatest elevation, is the mouth of the volcano, which almost constantly emits smoke. Its height above the level of the sea is 3,800 feet, and it may be ascended by three different routes, which are all very steep and difficult, from the conical form of the mountain, and the loose ashes which slide from under the feet; still, from the base to the summit, the distance is not more than three Italian miles. The circumference of the platform on the top is 5,024 feet, or nearly a mile. There may be seen Portici, Capri, Ischia, I. Ischia, and the whole coast of the Gulf of Naples, bordered with orange trees; the prospect is that of a paradise.

On approaching the mountain, its aspect does not convey any impression of terror, nor is it gloomy, being cultivated for more than two thirds of its height, and having its brown top alone bare. There, all verdure ceases; yet, when it appears covered with clouds, which sometimes encompasses its middle only, this circumstance rather adds to, than detracts from, the magnificence of the spectacle. Upon the lavas which the volcano long ago ejected, and which like great fireworks extend into the plain and to the sea, are built houses, villages and towns. Gardens, vineyards and cultivated fields surround them; but a sentiment of sorrow, blended with apprehensions about the future, arises on the recollection that, beneath a soil so fruitful, so smiling, lie edifices, gardens, and whole towns swallowed up. Portici rests upon Herculaneum; its iron works upon Positano; and at a little distance is Pompeii, in the streets of which after more than seventeen centuries of non-existence, as we have already stated, the astonished traveller now wanders. After a long interval of repose, in the first year of the reign of Titus, (the seventy ninth of the Christian era,) this volcano suddenly out, ejecting thick clouds of ashes and pumice stones, beneath which Herculaneum, Stabia and Pompeii, were completely buried. This eruption was fatal to the elder Pliny the historian, who fell a victim to his humanity and love of science. Even at this day, in speaking of Vesuvius, the remembrance of his untimely death, excites a melancholy regret. All the coast to the east of the gulph of Naples, was, on the above occasion, ravaged and destroyed, presenting nothing but a long succession of ejected matters from Herculaneum to Stabia. The destruction did not extend to the western part, but stopped at Naples, which suffered comparatively little.

Thirty eight eruptions of Vesuvius are recorded in history up to the year 1306. That of 1779 has been described by Sir William Hamilton as among the most remarkable from its extraordinary and terrific appearance. During the whole of July the mountain was in a state of considerable fermentation, subterranean explosions and rumbling noises being heard, and quantities of smoke thrown with great violence, sometimes with red hot stones, scorice and ashes. On the 5th of August the volcano was greatly agitated, a white sulphurous smoke, apparently four times the size and height of the volcano itself, issuing from the crater, at the same time the vast quantities of stones, &c. were thrown up to the supposed height of 2000 feet. The liquid lava having cleared the rim of the crater, flowed down the sides of the mountain to the distance of four miles. The air was darkened, by showers of reddish ashes, blended with long filaments of a vitrified matter resembling glass.

On the 7th at midnight a fountain of fire shot up from the crater, to an incredible height, casting so bright a light, that the smallest objects were clearly distinguishable at any place within six miles of the volcano. On the following evening, after a tremendous explosion which broke the windows of the houses at Portici, another fountain of liquid fire rose to the surprising height of 19,000 feet (nearly two miles,) while puffs of the blackest smoke accompanied the red hot lava, interrupting its splendid brightness here and there by patches of the darkest blue. The lava was partly directed by the wind towards Ottomano, on which so thick a shower of ashes, blended with vast pieces of scorice fell, that had it been of longer continuance, that town would have shared the fate of Pompeii. It took fire in several places and had there been much wind, the inhabitants would have been burned in their houses, it being impossible for them to stir out. To add to the horror of the scene incessant volcanic lightning darted through the black cloud that surrounded them, while the sulphurous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this dreadful state they continued nearly half an hour. The remaining part of the lava, still red hot and liquid, fell on the top of Vesuvius, and

covered its whole cone, together with that of La Somma, and the valley between them, thus forming one complete body of fire, which could not be less than two miles and a half in breadth, and casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles around.

The eruption of 1794 is accurately described by the above writer; but has not an equal degree of interest with the one cited above. We subjoin a few particulars, among which is a circumstance well deserving notice, as it leads to an estimate of the degree of heat in volcanoes. Sir William says that although the town of Torre del Greco was instantly surrounded with red hot lava the inhabitants saved themselves by coming out of the tops of their houses on the following day. It is evident, observes Mr. Kirwan, that if this lava had been hot enough to melt even the most fusible stones, these persons must have been suffocated.

This eruption happened on the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock at night, and was announced by a shock of an earthquake, which was distinctly felt at Naples. At the same moment a fountain of bright fire, attended with a very black smoke and a loud report was seen to issue, and rise to a considerable height, from about the middle of the cone of Vesuvius. It was hastily succeeded by other fountains, fifteen of which were counted, all in a direct line, tending for the space of about a mile and a half downward, toward the towns of Risina and Torre del Greco. This fiery scene this great operation of nature was accompanied by the loudest thunder, the incessant reports of which, like those of a numerous heavy artillery, were attended by a continued hollow murmur, similar to that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent storm. Another blowing noise resembled that of the ascent of a large flight of rockets. The houses at Naples were for several hours in a constant tremor, the doors and windows shaking and rattling incessantly, and the bells ringing. At this awful moment the sky, from a bright full moon, and star light, became obscured; the moon, seemed eclipsed, and was soon lost in obscurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous population, forming various processions, and parading the streets, added to the horrors of the scene.

On the following day, a new mouth was opened on the opposite side of the mountain, facing the town of Otranto; from this aperture a considerable stream of lava issued, and ran with great velocity through a wood, which it burnt; but stopped, after having run about three miles in a few hours, before it reached the vineyards and cultivated lands. The lava which had flowed from several new mouths on the south side of the mountain, reached the sea, into which it ran after having overpowered, burnt and destroyed the greater part of Torre del Greco, through the centre of which it took its course. This town contained about 12,000 inhabitants all of whom escaped, with the exception of about fifteen, who through age or infirmity, were overwhelmed in their houses by the lava. Its rapid progress was such, that the goods and effects were entirely abandoned.

It was ascertained sometime after, that a considerable part of the crater had fallen in, so as to have given a great extension to the mouth of Vesuvius, which was conjectured to be nearly two miles in circumference. This sinking of the crater was chiefly on the west side, opposite Naples, and in all probability, occurred early in the morning of the 18th, when a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Risina, and other places situated at the foot of the volcano. The clouds of smoke which issued from the now widely extended mouth of Vesuvius, were of such a density, as to appear to force their passage with the utmost difficulty. One cloud heaped itself on another, and succeeding each other incessantly, they formed in a few hours such a gigantic and elevated column, of the darkest hue, over the mountain, as seemed to threaten Naples with immediate destruction, it having at one time been bent over the city, and appearing to be much too massive and ponderous, to remain long suspended in the air.

[To be Continued.]

LITERARY.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
On Friday July 15, agreeable to the appointment of the General Assembly, the Board of the Western Theological Seminary convened in Chillicothe, and after the delivery of a discourse by Rev. Wm. Wylie, the following members appeared and took their seats: viz.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D. Lexington, Ky.
R. G. Wilson, D. D. Pres. O. University.
Francis Herron, D. D. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gideon Blackburn, D. D. Louisville, Ky.
William Wylie, Wheeling, Va.
James Culbertson, Zanesville, Ohio.
Rev. Wm. Jennings, Washington, Pa.
John Thompson, Springfield O.
John Seward, Aurora, O.
John T. Edgar, Marysville, Ky.
Allan D. Campbell, Nashville, Tenn.
Donald McIntosh, Cadiz, O.
Elisha P. Swift, Pittsburgh.
Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Walter Dunn, Esq. Chillicothe, O.
Samuel F. McCracken, Esq. Lancaster, O.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D. was chosen President of the Board; Rev. F. Herron, D. D. and Rev. J. Thompson, Vice Presidents; Rev. E. P. Swift, Secretary.

The Rev. Drs. Wilson, Herron and Blackburn, and Messrs. Culbertson and Edgar, were appointed a committee to examine the plan of the Theological Seminary of Princeton; to form, by appointment of the General Assembly, the plan also of the contemplated Seminary of the West, and to suggest such alterations in the same as the particular local situation of the new institution may require; and report the same. The committee subsequently reported in part, and the alterations proposed by them were generally adopted; and the subject was referred to them for future deliberation, and to report on the remaining parts of the plan to the next meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed receivers of such monies as may be contributed to the funds of the contemplated Seminary in their respective vicinities, during the recess of the Board, and retain and report on the same at the next meeting: viz. Col. Edward Ward, of Florence, At. Abner Mat. B. Lowrie, Esq. Pittsburgh; Thomas S. Smith, Esq. Frankfort, Ky. Rev. James Hoge, Columbus, O. and Mr. David Hudson, of Hudson, Ohio.

Messrs. Thompson and Swift were appointed a committee to draft and report to the Board a circular letter, designed to communicate to the various churches and individuals interested in the establishment and location of the Seminary such information as may be useful and important before any site shall be recommended by the Commissioners, or adopted by the Board.

At their next meeting, the Board will, it is expected, determine on the location, subject however to the ultimate decision of the next General Assembly. Rev. Dr. Blythe was appointed to preach the sermon at the opening of the next meeting, and Rev. Dr. Blackburn was appointed his alternate.

The Board adjourned on Monday noon. On the preceding Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered in the church where the sessions of the Directors were held; and public social worship was attended on each evening of the meeting, and also on Monday morning.

A pleasing degree of harmony prevailed in all the deliberations of the Board; and a just sense of the great importance of the object which had called them together from remote distances, appeared universally felt. Although, in planting but one sacred seat of science and religion in a district of country hundreds of miles in extent, the particular local wishes of few can be or are likely to be fully gratified, yet it was pleasing to learn that in many places this subject had caught the public attention, and that towns, churches, and benevolent individuals were taking measures to lay before the Board such inducements to bring this intended nursery of the church near them as are highly creditable to their liberality and their sense of the connexion of such institutions with the best interests of social virtue, knowledge, and happiness.

With such aid as the Western country shall receive from the General Assembly, and its various branches, there is little doubt that this intended Seminary may be at no distant period adequately endowed; and these incipient measures, as well as the whole concern, should be matter of lively interest to all who wish well to the cause and kingdom of our glorious Redeemer.

ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Chillicothe, July 18th, 1825.
To the friends of piety and benevolence in the Western country.

The Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, beg leave to address you on the subject of that interesting and highly important business which has been intrusted to them.

Agreeably to the appointment of the last General Assembly, they convened in this place on the 15th inst. and have attended as far as was practicable to the duties assigned them, and are now about to adjourn to meet in Wheeling, (Va) on the 3d Thursday of April next.

The present meeting has afforded them the opportunity of conferring with the board of commissioners appointed by the assembly on the subject of the location of the contemplated Seminary; and who have also adjourned to meet in Washington, (Pa) on the 23d of Nov. next, when they are expected to act upon the proposals which shall be offered to them from different places. The board of directors beg leave, in the anticipation of the expression, from various parts of the western country, of a desire on the part of individuals and communities, that the proposed Seminary may be located convenient to them; and the presentation of pecuniary, as well as other inducements, to the commissioners and the board, to influence them to a location favorable to their wishes, to state at all such overtures should be made to the commissioners, on or before their next stated meeting that satisfactory assurance should accompany those proposals which may be offered, that the amount in cash, or other property proposed to be given, for the endowment of the Seminary, will be ultimately realized by the board in case these proposals are accepted; and care should be taken that every estimate of the worth of ground, buildings, &c. proposed to be given be fixed at a fair and equitable valuation.

Although to suit the convenience of the members of the board from the western country, expected, many of them to be commissioners to the next General Assembly, the next stated meeting has been fixed at a distance from the geographical centre of the part of the country interested, individuals or communities, in any part of the western states, should not be deterred by this, from using, (if they have a wish on the subject of the location) their best exertions to ascertain what amount they can raise conditionally, as well as otherwise, in aid of this object, or from duly forwarding them to the commissioners, accompanied with such statements and reasons, as they may think it expedient to lay before them.

The board devoutly rejoice in the prospects which this intended institution, presents to our western Zion. They intend in its location to consult conscientiously the best interests of the church, and the glory of God. They are sensible that its endowment will be attended with great expense; and much of it will fall upon the churches in the west. But believing it to be vitally important to the interests of this vast and widening population, many regions of which are destitute of the word of life they do not despair of the united and zealous co-operation of the churches generally; and they intend all the friends and followers of Jesus continually to offer their united prayers to God, that his mercy may prevail in the act of its location, and the enriching blessing of the great Head of the Church abundantly attend it during every period of its history.

By order of the board,

JAMES BLYTHE, President.
ELISHA P. SWIFT, Secretary.
N. B. Printers of Newspapers generally, particularly in the Western Country, will confer a favor on the Board and the Christian public, by giving the above Circular an insertion in their respective papers.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—It is reported at Paris on the 25th June, that serious disturbances had broken out at Madrid. Letters from that capital of the 18th, mention the removal from office of the ministers of war and justice, and that considerable agitation existed among the Royalist volunteers. The captures of vessels by the Columbian privateers, had become so extensive that the underwriters at Lloyd's had raised the premium on Spanish property to 20 per cent. Vessels arriving from Havana were not permitted to enter Cadiz from an apprehension that the yellow fever was on board. They were in consequence seized by the patriots, as the French ships which were stationed there could not protect them, without committing a breach of neutrality.

The late Viceroy of Peru had left Bayonne for Madrid, where it was expected he would speedily be brought to trial. Those who capitulated with him persisted in believing that France would furnish troops to enable Spain to retake her former South American possessions. Catech had addressed a letter to the editor of a French paper, denying the authenticity of a letter, which lately appeared in the Columbian papers, said to have been addressed by him to Bolivar. He says that he had no other communication with the Liberator than a mere letter of etiquette.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains intelligence from Constantinople to the 26th ult. from which it appears that in the action between the Greek and Egyptian fleet off Navarino, in which the former were victorious, Admiral Miaoulis set fire with his own hands to the *Asia*, a frigate of 44 guns, which blew up with its crew of 400 men. Twenty-six other vessels became the prey of the flames, besides the powder magazines of Modon. An Algerine squadron, consisting of ten brigs and several schooners, was in sight of Modon, but, upon beholding this catastrophe, it made for Malta.

Letters from M. Laga of the 1st, state that every day brings intelligence of some new capture by the Columbian corsairs, one of the most formidable of which is called "the General Santandar." Accounts from Barcelona, up to the 1st, mention the recent capture of six or seven merchant vessels.

We learn by a letter from Zante, that on the 11th ult. a British frigate arrived there from Missolonghi, with intelligence of the Greeks having made a general sally from the fortresses of Antiocho and Missolonghi, in which they repulsed the Turks, who fell back upon Aspropotamos.

Several French officers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, lately taken prisoners by the Greeks in the Morea, have claimed their liberty, on the ground that they had been tacitly allowed, if not encouraged, by their Government, to accept commissions in the Egyptian army.

[Herald.]

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the late defeat of Ibrahim Pacha at Navarino, and the expressions of friendship which the Greeks received from the Anglo Ionian Government, leads them to hope for the early recognition of their independence by England.

We learn that the subscriptions in France to aid the cause of the Greeks augmented daily. The towns and even villages of the department seem desirous to emulate the capital in affording succour to that valiant people.

Letters of the 2th ult. from Zante, state that Stourmaris and Liacata, who command the garrison of Missolonghi, have attacked and captured a Turkish corps of 2000 men, who had approached that place completely unopposed, and driven them to the distance of several leagues from the fortress.

First Division of the Greek Fleet.

Yesterday evening with a fair breeze, we entered, past Spizenza, into the Gulf of Lepanto, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid firemen threw themselves with 6 line ships, and with little difficulty, they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire, produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared a volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished.

From the London Price Current, June 23.

The transactions in the Cotton Market continue so limited, that the quantity sold is not worth mentioning. The prices are regulated by the sales at Liverpool, and are 4d to 6d per lb. under the highest quotations of the 20th May last. 2000 bales Smyrna, lately landed, were sold yesterday, at 9 1/2 to 10d, and about 500 to-day at the same price.

Paris, June 24.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, dated June 10. After the splendid naval victory which the Greeks gained in the night of the 18th of May, we could not expect to see Navarino capitulate; yet this has happened, if we may believe letters from Corfu dated 30th of May. However it may be, the possession of the place can be of no advantage to the Turks after the loss of their fleet, and their situation in the Morea is not the best.

Recent letters from Isipahan, announce that the King of Persia has abdicated the throne in favor of his eldest son, Abbas Mirza. It is said that he proposes to visit the ruins of Shiraz, and intends to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendor.

The King of the Two Sicilies has, for the first time, sent a minister or Consul to the United States of North America. This may be a preparatory step to the recognition of the independence of the new Republics of the South.

The recognition of the independence of Hayti, now a point beyond doubt, is an event of political and commercial importance to the U. States. Our exports to that country for the last year, exceeded the aggregate amount exported to all the following powers: Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Malta. The gross amount being \$2,335,155—of which \$1,901,926 were of domestic production. It is said that the most of the \$30,000,000 to be paid to France are in hands; having been accumulated in anticipation of this event. The newspapers begin already, to speculate on the political consequences of numbering Hayti among the independent nations of the earth; consequences, some of which may be more particularly confined to the states south of Pennsylvania. The commercial intercourse between the two nations may induce the appointment of a Minister probably, and a number of consuls and agents. The location of these individuals among us, must give rise to some feeling and prejudice. But these are considerations less to be deprecated than those which arise from circumstances connected with the history of the island, and the facilities which will exist of increasing, if not creating discontent among us. If the individuals thus to be sent here, should feel but half the blind zeal which animates some of our own fanatic schemers, and philanthropists, it may be necessary for the government to enter into stipulations with Hayti, antecedent to all commercial intercourse, and of an anomalous character in the history of nations. What these stipulations should be; under what penalties and by what means to be enforced; and the propriety of making them preliminary, are questions which we leave, for the present, to the consideration and decision of the government. That some regulation on this subject will have to be adopted in the course of time, may, in our humble opinion, be confidently predicted.

Examiner.

Mr. DANIEL IRWIN, Mrs. JANE IRWIN.
[REMARKS:] notice shall be at the office of C. H. Hays on the 14th day of July next to take and dry depositions to be read in a suit in Chancery depending in the F. Vette Circuit Court where I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

W. H. HAYES by

J. H. HARRIS ROGERS, clerk.
August 10th 1825—34—51.

POLITICAL.

A COMPLETE LIST.

Of the members of the general Assembly of Kentucky, for the political year commencing August 4, 1825. (Taken from the Commentator.)

ROBERT B. McAFEE Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the Senate; who has a casting vote when the Senate is equally divided.

SENATORS.

Elected for four years. The figures (1, 2, 3, 4,) indicate the number of years they have yet to serve.

- 1st District—Ben. Selby, for the counties of Adair and Casey.—3
2nd District—John Wood, for the counties of Cumberland and Monroe. (new member)—4
3d District—Joel Vancey, for the county of Barren.—3
4th District—Johnston Cockerill, for the counties of Allen and Warren (new member)—4
5th District—Presly N. O'Bannon, for the counties of Logan and Simpson.—1
6th District—Wm. Worthington, for the counties of Butler, Grayson and Muhlenburgh.—1
7th District—Charles L. Allen, for the counties of Henderson and Union.—3
8th District—Dixon Given, for the counties of Caldwell, Livingston, Gallaway, Hickman, Graves and Ma.arkin—new member—4
9th District—Young E. Evans, for the counties of Christian, Tazewell and Todd.—2
10th District—Rogers Stevens, for the counties of Ohio, Davies and Breckenridge.—2
11th District—James Allen, for the counties of Green and Hart.—3
12th District—James Church, for the counties of Harlan and Bullett.—3
13th District—James W. Denny, for the counties of Jefferson and Oldham.—2
14th District—Charles H. Allen, for the county of Henry.—2
15th District—SAMUEL W. WHITE, for the county of Shelby.—1
16th District—John Pope, for the county of Washington—new member—4
17th District—Samuel Davies, for the county of Mercer—new member—4
18th District—John Falkner, for the county of Garrard.—3
19th District—JAMES DAVISON, for the counties of Lincoln and Rockcastle.—1
20th District—Thomas C. Howard, for the county of Madison.—1
21st District—MARTIN BEATTY, for the counties of Pulaski and Wayne.—3
22nd District—DANIEL GARRARD, for the counties of Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Whitley,—new member—4
23d District—MARTIN H. WICKLIFFE, for the county of Nelson.—2
24th District—Thomas Davis Carmel, for the counties of Boone and Campbell,—re-elected this year.—1
25th District—John Forsythe, for the counties of Grant, Penitton and Gallatin.—1
26th District—Jephtha Dudley, for the counties of Franklin and Owen.—3
27th District—Rodes Smith, for the county of Scott.—3
28th District—Peter Barret, for the county of Harrison.—1
29th District—Andrew S. Thomas, for the counties of Bracken and Nicholas.—2
30th District—JOHN L. HICKMAN, for the county of Bourbon,—re-elected this year.—4
31st District—JAMES WARD, for the county of Mason.—2
32d District—Thompson Ward, for the counties of Greenup, Lewis and Lawrence.—1
33d District—William R. O'Bannon, for the county of Fleming.—2
34th District—Jesse Daniel, for the counties of Montgomery and Estill.—3
35th District—CULBERTSON ALLEN, for the county of Clarke.—2
36th District—ANDREW MILLBROW, for the counties of Woodford and Jessamine.—1
37th District—Henry B. Mayo, for the counties of Bath, Morgan, Floyd and Pike.—2
38th District—ROBERT WICKLIFFE, for the county of Fayette,—new member—4

Remarks. Those whose names are in *Italics*, twenty-one in number, have been in favor of the relief system, of removing the Old Judges, and of the reorganizing act. Those whose names are in *capitals*, sixteen in number, were opposed to the relief system, and especially to the reorganizing act. Mr. Carmel is said to be in favor of the New Court; he, however, opposed the reorganizing act, upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality; remarking in the Senate, emphatically, that the Legislature could not do that indirectly which they were prohibited from doing directly. We cannot suppose that he will sustain a law which he believes unconstitutional in its most important parts. His district sends one member to the House on each side.

Messrs. *Evans and Denny*, it is understood, have pledged themselves to vote, upon the subject of the two courts, according to the wishes of their constituents; as indicated by the choice of representatives. The majority for the old Court in their respective districts, is very decided. The counties of Messrs. Selby, Thompson, Ward and P. N. O'Bannon, are this year represented entirely by members opposed to the reorganizing law. Mr. Daniel's district has changed since last year, and now sends two members, out of three, opposed to the reorganizing act by a very handsome majority.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Adair—Cyrus Walker and Z. Taylor.
Allen—Walter Thomas.
Barren—Michael W. Hall and R. D. Maupin.
Bath—Richard Sharp.
Bourbon—Henry Timberlake, Wm. Hulthanson, Thomas C. Owings.
Bracken—Solomon Carter.
Breckenridge—John Sterrett.
Bullett—Lewis Wilcox.
Butler—John Porter.
Boone—John P. Gains.
Caldwell—Enoch Prince.
Campbell—Leonard Stephens.
Casey—Powell.
Christian—Daniel Mayes.
Clarke—Samuel Hanson and Silas Evans.
Clay and Perry—Alexander White.
Cumberland—Joel Owsley.
Davies—Aster Cuy.
Estill—A. Daniel.
Fayette—Robert J. Breckenridge, Henry C. Payne and James Tuck.

Fleming—Martin P. Marshall and R. R. Lee.
Floyd & Pike—Alexander Lackey.
Franklin—Solomon P. Sharps and John J. Critten.
Gallatin—David Gilson.
Garrard—George Robertson and John Yan-
tis.
Green Samuel White and Elias Barbee,
Greenup—John M. McConnell.
Grant—James Elliston.
Grayson—Jeremiah Cox.
Harden and Mead—Isaac C. Chenoweth and
Robt. Martin.
Harlan and Knox—James Farmer.
Harrison—Nicholas D. Coleman and Josephus
Perrin.
Hart—Adin Coombs.
Henry—Robert Samuels and E. F. Nuttall.
Henderson—George Morris.
Hickman, Graves, Calloway, and McCracken,
T. James.
Hopkins—John Harvie.
Jellison and Oldham—Richard Taylor, Wm.
P. Thomas and Samuel M. Brown.
Jesse—Samuel H. Woodson.
Lawrence and Morgan—Edward Welles.
Lewis—Alexander Luce.
Lincoln—John Green.
Livingston—Wm. Gordon.
Logan—James Wolson.
Madison—Squire Turner, Daniel Brecht and
David Branton.
Mason; James W. Waddell and Robert Tay-
lor.
Mercer; John J. Allen, Wm. Wade and Jos.
Huskin.
Munroe; James McMillan.
Montgomery; James B. Duke and Amos Da-
vis.
Muhlenburgh; Edward Watkins.
Nelson; Ben Hardin and James Allen.
Nicholas; Samuel Fulton and Wm. McCluna-
han.
Ohio; Davis Dyer.
Owen; Cyrus Winget.
Pendleton; Stephen Mullins.
Pulaski; Ch. M. Cunningham and John Cow-
an.
Rockcastle; John H. Slaughter,
Simpson; Miller.
Shelby; Alexander Ried, John Logan and Jas.
Ford.
Scott; Robt. J. Ward and James Tartton.
Todd; Richard B. Newt.
Tigg; George Street.
Union; Wm. Spalding.
Warren; Jos. R. Underwood, and J. R. Skiles.
Washington; Samuel Grundy, Dabney C. Cos-
ty and Bainbridge.
Wayne; Thomas Hamsford.
Whitley; Baker E. Watkins.
Woodford; Alexander Dunlap Jr. and Wm. B.
Blackburn.
NOTE. Those with this mark [t] were
members of the House last year.
Those whose names are in italics 35 in number
are understood to be in favor of the New Court.
The remainder, 65 are believed to be in favor of
the Constitution; though as to one or two, on each
side, our information is not conclusive.
Of fifty four members, who voted in favor of
the reorganizing law, only fifteen have been re-
elected. Of forty four, who voted against that
act, twenty one are re-elected.

STAUNTON CONVENTION.
The following are the resolutions at large, re-
ported by the Committee on Wednesday the 27,
July.
Resolved, As the opinion of this assembly, that
the present defects of the Constitution of this
Commonwealth, should be supplied by a Conven-
tion empowered to frame and to submit to the
judgment of the people, such amendments
thereto as to the Convention may seem just and
expedient: All or any of which amendments, if
approved by a majority of the people shall be-
come a part of the Constitution.
Resolved, That, while this assembly does not
presume to prescribe the objects to which the
attention of such a Convention should be di-
rected, it is of opinion—
First, That the Members of the House of Del-
egates should be reduced and limited in number;
and, at stated periods, as the growth or declen-
sion of the population of the Commonwealth may
require, apportioned among the several counties
and corporations entitled to representation, as
equally as may be found practicable, with refer-
ence to the number of their respective free
white inhabitants.
Secondly, That the Council of State should be
abolished, and the Executive Department other-
wise reformed, so as to increase its efficiency and
its responsibility.
Thirdly, That the right of suffrage should be
extended to all free white male citizens above
21 years of age, whether freeholders or not, who
are capable of furnishing sufficient evidence of per-
manent common interest with, and attachment to
the community, in such manner as to guard a-
gainst the introduction of universal suffrage.
Fourthly, That some safe and practicable pro-
vision should be made for such further amend-
ments of the constitution as experience may here-
after demonstrate to be just and necessary.
And be it further resolved, That although this
assembly cannot be required to disclaim an inter-
vention which it does not avow, yet it does not hesi-
tate to declare its disapprobation of any change
of the constitution which shall have a tendency
to impair the independence of the judiciary.
For the attainment of the object of the pre-
ceding resolutions. Be it resolved, That a res-
pectful memorial be presented by this Assembly
to the Senate and House of delegates of Virginia
requesting that provision be made by law for
taking the sense of the People at the next spring
elections, on the question, whether there shall
be a Convention or not? And that a memorial
to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a
law for ascertaining the sense of the people
of this Commonwealth on the propriety
of calling a convention for the amendment of
our State Constitution, be prepared and cir-
culated throughout this Commonwealth, for ob-
taining the signatures of the citizens thereto.
And be it further enacted, That a standing com-
mittee be appointed to superintend the publica-
tion and distribution of the said memorial, with
authority to communicate, from time to time,
with the several corresponding convention com-
mittees which have been, or may be, appointed,
by the respective counties and corporations of the
Commonwealth.
The report was made the order of the day for

Thursday, and for the following proceedings
therein we are indebted to the Winchester Re-
publican extra:
On Thursday the 23rd the convention met at
an early hour, and after despatching some pre-
liminary business, the order of the day was taken
up in committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the
chair.
Mr. Shelley made an able speech in opposition
to that part of the 2d resolution which recommen-
ded an extension of the right of suffrage. He
was followed by Mr. Minis of Bedford, and Mr.
Scott of Fauquier, on the same side. They were
replied to by Mr. Cooke of Frederick, Mr. Hun-
ter of Berkeley, Mr. Naylor of Hampshire, Mr.
Mercer of Loudoun, and Col. Randolph of Alber-
marle. The debate was animated and highly
interesting, and continued until a late hour:
when the question having been taken, and the
resolutions agreed to by large majorities the
committee rose, and reported the same to the
convention; after which the convention adjourned.
On Friday the 29th, the convention took up
the consideration of the report of the committee
of the whole. The same speaker who had the
day previous addressed the assembly, again oc-
cupied the floor. The debate was again spirit-
ed, and much time was consumed. The ques-
tion was finally taken separately on the resolu-
tions, and carried with great unanimity. That
making the white population the basis of repre-
sentation was adopted unanimously, that abol-
ishing the council, with one dissenting vote, the
others, with but five or six dissenting votes.
The convention having thus agreed to the sev-
eral resolutions of the committee of the whole, a
committee of five was appointed to draft mem-
orials, agreeably to the resolutions.
On Saturday the 30th, the convention met for
the purpose of signing the memorial, on the part
of that body. After which the convention ad-
journed sine die. [The memorial has not yet
reached us.]
The above sketch (says the Republican) we have
hastily prepared from a verbal statement given
us by a gentleman who was present; and know-
ing the anxiety of our friends on the subject, we
furnish it thus early for their gratification. Mr.
Mercer was observed to take notes during the
sitting, and will, in due time, present to the pub-
lic a full and ample report of the proceedings.
A motion was made early in the session that
the vote on all questions should be taken by coun-
ties. This was overruled and a vote per capita
agreed to.
So great a number of persons are supposed to
have never before met together in Staunton.
Every public house was crowded to excess by
strangers from distant parts of the country. The
private houses were also more or less occupied
by visitors. A part of the ground floor of the
church, sufficiently large was set apart for the
use of the Convention; and the remaining part of
the floor, the galleries, doors, and windows, were
crowded to overflowing. In this large assembly
the most perfect order prevailed. All was calm
and tranquil, as though the religious exercises
of the Sabbath, in the house of God, had com-
menced. Some of the speeches would have done
credit to the highest political body in our coun-
try.
From our informant, we learn that a mutual
feeling prevailed in favor of a convention among
all the Delegates. Although different opinions
were held on some minor points, yet such differ-
ence would not in the least affect the general is-
sue.

The Gazette.
EDITED BY JOHN CRAWFORD.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1825.

The trial of Commodore Porter has closed, and
the opinion of the court together with the papers
submitted to the President of the U. S. for his ap-
probation. The papers we understand are very
voluminous, it will therefore be some time before
the decision of the court will be made public.

The Millidgeville papers contain a correspond-
ence between Governor Trimp and Gen. Gaines
relative to the surveying the lands in the state of
Georgia, belonging to the Creek Indians; which
were ceded to the U. S. at the late treaty of the
Indian springs, in which the Governor evinces a
disposition to proceed in the surveying at all haz-
ard. This subject has become very interesting to
the nation; we shall therefore in our next, give the
correspondence between the Governor of Georgia
and the agents of the general Government on the
question.

From the Nashville Republican.

The attention of the government, for some time
past, has been directed to an examination into
the most eligible turnpike route between Wash-
ington and N. Orleans. Several routes have been
suggested—one through the Southern states run-
ning parallel with the Atlantic, and one running
through the western part of Virginia, Knoxville,
Huntsville, and onward to New Orleans. The
Post Master General, in a report made last win-
ter, on the subject, seemed rather inclined in fa-
vor of the latter. In the course of next spring,
it is understood, Engineers will be detached to
survey both and designate the direction in which
the road is to run.

The route through the southern states is liable
to innumerable objections. In the first place it
is the longest; it runs through a sandy soil, in which
it will be difficult if not impracticable to procure
a sufficient quantity of rock to construct the turn-
pike. It strikes numerous and large rivers at
right angles, thereby superinducing the necessity
of expending enormous sums of money in the con-
struction of bridges. Its contiguity to the Ocean,
and its passing over streams navigable from the
Atlantic borders to the point of intersection,
would enable a belligerent, possessing the naval
predominance to intercept all communication be-
tween Washington and New Orleans, thereby de-
feating the very object of the road. It runs
through a country, having no connexion, com-
mercial or otherwise, with New Orleans.

To the other route none of these objections ap-
ply: it is the shortest practicable route between
the two points: the route which the mail now
travels is fourteen hundred miles the contemplated
one will make it less than a thousand. Strik-
ing the great western valley, it will in a nearly

parallel with the water courses and obviate the
necessity, and with it, the expense of building
bridges. It will intersect no stream of any mag-
nitude, in its whole course. It will be construc-
ted over a soil abounding in rock, and every ma-
terial for its construction. Passing through the
interior of the country, no enemy could interpose
an obstacle to a free and unobstructed communi-
cation with the destined point. The states
through whose territories it will run, are vitally
interested in the safety of New Orleans and the
free navigation of the Mississippi. To this point
all the produce of the west tends, and the west-
ern people will manifest a greater degree of zeal
in the construction, and preservation from decay,
of the road, than those who have ample outlets
for their produce along the Atlantic shores.

In addition to this we would suggest a further
plan. The Cumberland Road elongating in the
direction of St. Louis, Mo. will shortly be finished
to Zanesville, Ohio. We would suggest the pro-
prietors of having one constructed to diverge from
the latter place, pass thro' Lexington, Nash-
ville, Columbia, Florence, and continue onward
until it intersects the direct route from Washing-
ton City to New Orleans.

All these indicated routes are rational in their
character and objects; and if the work of internal
improvement is to go on under the auspices of the
National Government, it becomes the members
from the west to lend to the commencement and
completion of them, their united exertions. The
western states pour their due portion of money into
the treasury of the nation; and they are cer-
tainly entitled to a re-distribution amongst them-
selves, in works of public utility, of their just share of
that which is the common fund of all the states.

SPEECH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.
Who assisted in killing Gen. McIntosh.
Brothers!—McIntosh is dead. He broke the
law of the nation—law which he made himself. His
face was turned to the white men, who wish to take
our lands from us. His back was to his own people;
his ear was shut to the cries of our women and chil-
dren. His heart was estranged from us. The
words of his talk were deceitful; they came to us
like the sibilant breeze that blows over the marsh of
the great river. The Great Spirit turned away his
face from him. He fell by the hands of the red man
at his own place, in the sight of his women and chil-
dren. The false man who joined him, fell also with
him.

Brothers!—McIntosh was brave—the deeds of
his youth were mighty; but his heart became cold-
ed, he spoke the words of deceitfulness. He walk-
ed in crooked paths, which his brethren knew not
—paths that led down to death. He deceived us,
and we slew him. The land is red with his blood,
and with the blood of his friends. Our vengeance
is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let
us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his chil-
dren in the path of their forefathers.

From the Christian Mirror.

In 1754 the father of our country was stationed
at Alexandria, with a regiment, of which he was
Colonel. At an election for members of the assembly,
Washington grew warm, and said something
offensive to Mr. Payne, who was opposed to him,
and who at one blow of his cane, brought our hero
to the ground. On hearing of this the whole regi-
ment was under arms in a moment, and in rapid
motion towards the town, burning for vengeance.
Washington was so far recovered as to go out and
meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them
for their love to him and their duty to return peace-
able to their barracks.

Finding himself the aggressor, he resolved to
make Mr. Payne the honorable reparation of ask-
ing pardon. Early next morning he wrote a pro-
fite note to Mr. Payne, to meet him at the tavern.
Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the
tavern in full expectation of fighting. But what was
his surprise, on entering the chamber, to see in lieu
of a brace of pistols, a deacon of wine and a pair
of glasses on the table. Washington rose to meet him
and offered him his hand, with a smile, saying, "Mr.
Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error
is always glory. I believe I was wrong in the af-
fair of yesterday; you have had I think some satis-
faction; and if you deem that sufficient, here is my
hand, let us be friends."

An act of such sublime virtue produced its pro-
per effect. Mr. Payne, who from that hour on, be-
came the most enthusiastic friend and admirer of
Washington.

Woman.—A work just published in England
entitled "Tales by the O'Hara Family," fur-
nishes the following touching tribute to woman:
—to the general truth and correctness of which,
though perhaps a little in the extreme of coloring
the feelings of every man, on whom the hand of
severe sickness has been laid, will involuntarily
respond.

"It has often been remarked that in sickness
there is no hand like woman's hand; no heart like
woman's heart; there is not. A man's heart may
swell with unutterable sorrow, and his expression
may read his mind; yet place him by the sick
couch, and in the shadow rather than light of the
sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count
over the long dull hours of night, and with alone
and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn in
the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed
to this ministry even for the sake of the brother
of his heart or the father of his being, and his
grosser nature, even where it is most perfect,
will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow im-
patient of the dreary task; and though love and
anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own
to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness,
which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle
to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, re-
turns to characterize his nature, and prove in
one instance at least, his manly weakness. But
see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place.
The woman feels no weariness and owns no recel-
lection of self. In silence and in the depth of
night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as
the qualified term may express our meaning, pos-
sively. Her ear acquires a blind man's sense;
from time to time it catches the slightest stir,
or whisper, or breath of the now more than ever
loved one who lies under the ban of human in-
firmity. Her step is in obedience to an impulse
or a signal, would not waken a mouse; if she
speaks, her accents are soft echo of a tural har-
mony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, con-
veying all that sound can convey of pity, com-
fort and devotion; and thus night after night, she leads
him like a creature sent from a higher world,
when all earthly watchfulness has failed—her eye
never winking; her mind never palled; her nature
that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a
superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself
forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

Few persons are aware of the injury they sus-
tain by eating the flesh of diseased animals.
None but the Jewish butchers, who are paid ex-

clusively for it, attend to this important circum-
stance. The best rule for judging, is the colour
of the fat. When the fat of beef is a high shade
of yellow, it should be rejected. If the fat of
veal, mutton, lamb or pork have the slightest
tinge of yellow, it should be rejected as diseased.
The same rule holds good when applied to poultry.
Virginia Housewife.

MARRIED.
In Lexington on the 18th inst. by the Rev.
George Chapman, Mr. DAVID A. SATRE to Miss
ABBY V. HANCOCK.

DIED.
At his residence in Bon Homme on the 1st inst
his Excellency FREDERICK BATES Governor
of Missouri.
At St. Charles on the 6th the Hon. RUPUS
PETTIGREW, one of the Judges of the Supreme
court in Missouri.
At Lebanon Ohio on the 18th Miss ELIZA
H. (CLAY daughter of the Hon Henry Clay
In Owensville Bath County Mrs. MARIAH
OWINGS, wife of Col. Thomas D. Owings.
In Fayette county on the 22d inst GWYN T.
LYLE, son of Capt. John Lyle.

[BY REQUEST.]
OBITUARY.
DIED.—On Monday evening, 5th inst. at his
residence in this county, (Montgomery) Col. JIL-
SON PAYNE, in the 58th year of his age. Be-
ing among the first who emigrated to this part of
the state, he encountered the dangers, the diffi-
culties and privations of that gloomy period of
savagery, cruelty, violence, and inhumanity. He
was a member of the convention, (from this coun-
ty) which formed our present constitution; and
afterwards served, at various times, as a Repre-
sentative, and eight years as Senator, in the leg-
islative councils of Kentucky. He, at any time,
or under any circumstance, ever proved him-
self unworthy the confidence of a free peo-
ple. To an understanding, naturally strong, ar-
dent and energetic, he added a profundity of in-
formation, and a degree of reflection, rarely ex-
hibited, and seldom surpassed in the humble
walks of domestic life. In this manner there ap-
peared a dignified, though soft and unaffected
urbanity which at once took possession of the
heart—charmed and delighted every soul that
moved in the circle of his social intercourse.
From his gate no stranger was ever turned
away, and generous in his attachments—endowed
with an active and glowing philanthropy,
there was no virtue he did not cherish, no man-
ner with whom he did not sympathize, no un-
fortunate sufferer that did not enjoy the bounty of
his liberality. In his breast was the seat of jus-
tice, and the home of benevolence: Nor was
his patriotism the least of those virtues, that so
pre-eminently exalted and sanctified his charac-
ter—he had seen the liberty of his country rise,
Phoenix-like, from the ashes of Tyranny and op-
pression, and through his whole life, manifested
a zealous interest in the principles and preser-
vation of his free and liberal institutions. The
neighborhood in which he immediately lived, deeply
felt the wound inflicted by his loss—no time
can repair the injury: Society can never forget
his worth, so long as there is a heart to feel, or
friendship has a votary on earth. As a husband
he was attentive, kind and amiable—in a father
he was peculiarly affectionate, and as a master
humane and indulgent. A good man, has been
taken from among us. Truth, clarity and reli-
gion had marked him for their own—and whether
in public or private life his course was always
characterized with the same unerring integrity.
For upwards of thirty years he was an humble
and devoted follower of Christ—a leading mem-
ber of the Baptist association, and one of her
brightest ornaments; and, to the honor of his
country, having finished a long life of glory and
usefulness, in this vale of tears, his ethereal spirit
has bid an eternal adieu to the temptations of
earth, and gone home to its God, there to enjoy,
through eternity, the rich fruition of those bless-
ings prepared, for the good and righteous, in
Heaven.
Mt. Sterling Whig.

A TABLE,
SHOWING the value in Silver, of a Common-
wealth's Dollar, when the value of 100 Dollars in
Silver was worth any amount, from 100 to 200 Dol-
lars in Common-wealth's paper.
Example.—If you would know what is the value
in Silver of a Dollar in Common-wealth's paper,
when 100 Dollars are worth 150 in Common-
wealth's paper, look in the table under Dollars
for 100, opposite which under Cents you have 60,
and under Cents you have 6, which shows the
value of one Common-wealth's paper Dollar when 100
are equal to 160 in Silver, to be 60 Cents 6 Mills.


TABLE.

DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CENTS
101	99	131	95	161	70
102	98	132	94	162	69
103	97	133	93	163	68
104	96	134	92	164	67
105	95	135	91	165	66
106	94	136	90	166	65
107	93	137	89	167	64
108	92	138	88	168	63
109	91	139	87	169	62
110	90	140	86	170	61
111	89	141	85	171	60
112	88	142	84	172	59
113	87	143	83	173	58
114	86	144	82	174	57
115	85	145	81	175	56
116	84	146	80	176	55
117	83	147	79	177	54
118	82	148	78	178	53
119	81	149	77	179	52
120	80	150	76	180	51
121	79	151	75	181	50
122	78	152	74	182	49
123	77	153	73	183	48
124	76	154	72	184	47
125	75	155	71	185	46
126	74	156	70	186	45
127	73	157	69	187	44
128	72	158	68	188	43
129	71	159	67	189	42
130	70	160	66	190	41
131	69	161	65	191	40
132	68	162	64	192	39
133	67	163	63	193	38
134	66	164	62	194	37
135	65	165	61	195	36
136	64	166	60	196	35
137	63	167	59	197	34
138	62	168	58	198	33
139	61	169	57	199	32
140	60	170	56	200	31

A copy of the above table is nearly printed
and for sale at the Gazette Office.

NOTICE.
THE public are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the fol-
lowing slaves or other of them; viz William a man and
Freelina his wife, and their children of the following
names (to wit) George, George Ann, Patience,
Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all
my property in right of my dower in the estate
of John McDaniel dec'd.
MARY HAMILTON.
late MARY McDANIEL.
August 1st 1825—32—41

Fayette county to wit.
Taken up by Joseph Rucker six miles from
Lexington on the Hickman Road one white
mare Fleemitten a full bred and shoul-
ders, about twelve years old. Fourteen hands two
wheels high no brands Appraised at fifteen Dollars.
In silver or gold by Francis Downing and John
Rucker before me this 7th day of April 1825.
August 13th 1825—32—34 O. KEEN, J. P.


OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.
Of the 7th Class.
Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.
THE ONE THOUSAND
DOLLAR PRIZE.
Came up to No. 229,
And was sent to Louisville.
OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS
FOLLOWS.

64	615	100	1001	510	1422	510
66	13	12	24			
74	23	25	20	43	20	
94	10	28	32	89	20	
103	20	36	500	39	1503	
10	50	40	49	10	64	10
38	45	10	51	12	16	
56	20	47	68	10	20	
66	10	54	1118	20	39	
68	10	97	10	20	99	
211	710		41	20	1611	
51	31	10	45	14		
57	10	32	78	34		
69	50	46	20	51	63	
76	51		1213	20	95	
320	10	54	20	1722		
40	10	67	54	45	20	
402	20	70	55	60	20	
10	800	10	1302	92		
51	61	10	10	1812		
61	11	50	17	20	27	20
62	20	39	26	30		
85	10	47	46	10	50	10
93	43		66	94	10	
591	91		67	1597	20	
24	96		71	16	20	
27	903	10	77	22		
59	35	10	73	30	50	
77	10	69	20	80	42	
83	70	10	69	100	52	10
94	20	76	1402	10	55	10
600	0	67	04	67	50	

Those Numbers to which no sum are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.
The highest Prize having come up to No. 999 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets coming with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being ODD NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.
THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE was sent to Louisville, Kentucky.
The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.
The 8th Class is up,
And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above.
WITHIN TEN DAYS.
Tickets are now two dollars and fifty cents only—but will rise to Three Dollars on next Saturday.
The Certificate of the Magistrate's Trustees and others, required by law to supersede the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Mayor's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.
J. M. PIKE, Manager.
Lex. Aug. 13, 1825.—33—31.

Pike
Letter and Exchange Office, Louisville.
Is in complete operation and ready for the reception and execution of all remittances in his friends and the public generally. His having two Offices, one in Lexington and the other at Louisville, affords many facilities, and will (he thinks) be found of much service to the citizens of each place. In thus extending his business he has only to repeat his former assurances, of strict attention, punctual observance and prompt obedience to their commands respectively. He does not but his exertions will be attended with as large a share of public patronage, as his manner of doing business may merit—and has only to add, that the most scrupulous attention to the interests of his employers will upon all occasions be carefully regarded.
Lex Aug 13, 1825—21—31.

The Lafayette FEMALE ACADEMY
COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY, the 1st of September next, and continues till the 1st of October in February.
From the difficulty of classing those who come in irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will be given with the session, for the benefit and convenience both of the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS.
Terms as usual in Currency, and payment always quarterly in advance.
Lexington August 8th, 1825.—32—4w.

FOR SALE,
300 10 eight hundred acres of best Land in Fayette county on the River, the river is close to the line on one side for about a mile and a half. Two of the best of never failing springs. Also Charles S. Morton and myself have for sale
A Handsome Farm,
In the same county, about eight miles on this side of Russellville, with some valuable improvements, such as an apple orchard of the best fruit. Large double log house with stone chimneys, all necessary out buildings. Tract containing about 175 to 200 acres—60 or 70 cleared, and 10 person can say that there is any other place better watered. It has three springs affording a stream of sufficient size for mills. The above tracts of land can be purchased on good terms, or exchanged for land in this or one of the adjoining counties. Also, I have an extraordinary Farm Hand, a negro man whom I will exchange for a young negro woman with or without children, accustomed to house work.
GEO. W. MORTON.
Fayette Co. Aug. 13th 1825.—32—4w.

NOTICE
All persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in said paper, are requested to call at this office and settle their respective balances, either by payment in the money of giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.
Lexington, Ma. 12, 1825.—19—d.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

